

2013-2014 学年度上学期期末高三年级英语科试卷

第 1 卷

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What do we know about the man?
 - A. He wants to change his diet.
 - B. He is particular about his diet.
 - C. He likes eating meat very much.
2. When does the woman suggest the man have a birthday party?
 - A. On Saturday.
 - B. On Sunday.
 - C. On Monday.
3. What made the man angry?
 - A. That a driver didn't shut the car window.
 - B. That a young man didn't stop his car at traffic lights.
 - C. That a young man threw a can out of his car window.
4. How did the interviewers react to the woman's performance?
 - A. They were shocked.
 - B. They became angry.
 - C. They loved it.
5. What will the man do tomorrow?
 - A. Take a flight with the woman.
 - B. Take the woman to the airport.
 - C. Pick up the woman at the airport.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?
- A. Over the phone. B. In the hotel hall.
- C. In the man's hotel room.
7. When will the man check out?
- A. On September 3rd. B. On September 10th.
- C. On September 12th.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Who will mainly come to the party?

- A. The man's old classmates. B. The man's colleagues.
C. The man's relatives.

9. What will Mary be responsible for?

- A. Food. B. Decoration. C. Entertainment.

10. What will the woman ask her brother to do?

- A. Sing a song at the party. B. Help find a live band.
C. Prepare some French food.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How does the man feel when he knows a Taco Bells is going to open nearby?

- A. Worried. B. Happy. C. Surprised.

12. Where does the woman most probably eat?

- A. In a restaurant. B. In her office. C. At home.

13. What do we know about Taco Bells?

- A. There are thousands of them around the world.
B. More than 20 countries have Taco Bells restaurants.
C. It is the most visited traditional food restaurant in the world.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does the man know Timothy Doner so well?

- A. Because they're relatives. B. Because he has read reports on him.
C. Because they learn languages together.

15. What do we know about Timothy Doner?

- A. He has a gift for languages. B. He is already in his eighties.
C. He speaks the most languages in the world.

16. How do Timothy Doner and Moses McCormick keep in touch?

- A. By writing letters. B. By making phone calls.
C. By using the Internet.

17. How many languages does the man speak?

- A. Only one. B. Two. C. Three.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What do we know about Brooke?

- A. She lives close to her school. B. She doesn't like going to school.
C. She is studying in an elementary school.

19. What does Brooke's family wish the school to do?

- A. Stop the policy. B. Punish parents instead.
C. Punish other kids who are late.

20. What does the school district think of the policy?

- A. Effective. B. Unacceptable. C. Disappointing.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

21. In his childhood, Tom would stare at ____ world map on the wall, wondering if he would ever have ____ journey to those distant lands.
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the
22. I think it's reasonable for you not to want empty food boxes ____ the room.
A. to lie about B. lain around C. lying around D. lied about
23. Though not everyone approved of the new dance, the dance _____ find enough supporters to make it popular.
A. may B. did C. would D. could
24. — I hear spring outing tomorrow will be delayed because of an unexpected rain.
— Oh, no! _____.
A. I hope so B. I was looking forward to it
C. I'm afraid not D. It doesn't matter
25. — When did you run _____ Mary?
— It was three days ago _____ I was doing shopping the supermarket near my home.
A. after; that B. in; when C. into; that D. into; when
26. Given the decline of the students' fitness, the Department of Education has _____ the Sunshine Sports Campaign.
A. began B. made C. launched D. took
27. I need to do research for my final project. This is the worst time on Earth that this could have _____ happened to me.
A. possibly B. probably C. likely D. maybe
28. Most importantly, I learned to cook meals and do housework, _____ I got to know it was not easy for my parents to serve me all these years.
A. which B. by which C. through which D. that
29. _____, her sister is getting married, so after that she will have no friends to talk to.
A. Making matters much worse B. Made matter worse
C. Having made matters worse D. To make matters even worse
30. However, during his first term, he _____ mostly on the nation's economy and health care reform.
A. focuses B. focused C. has focused D. had focused
31. The two experts worked at the task of writing a preface to the new dictionary for three hours _____

- A. at length B. on end C. in full D. in time
32. Be kind, _____ you aren't sure how it will turn out, because it usually turns out better than you expect.
- A. as B. anyway C. even if D. as if
33. "Hope for the best and prepare for the worst" is a proverb, _____ life is beautiful and full of frustrations as well.
- A. means B. meant C. meaning D. having meant
34. If you children won't do as I tell you, you _____ go to the party.
- A. shan't B. won't C. may not D. can't
35. In the past few years Tom has formed the habit of keeping a supply of candles in the house in case of power _____.
- A. drop B. failure C. lack D. absence

第二节完型填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36~55 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A new word has suddenly become wildly popular in China — "tuhao".

It's being used to describe 36 from the Communist Party's new People's Daily building, to expensive 37 weddings full of millionaires, and the new gold-colored iPhone.

In Chinese "tu" means 38, and "hao" means rich. To say someone is tuhao is to 39 they come from a poor 40 background, and have made it rich quick — but don't quite have the manners to 41 it.

"Tuhao" is 42 an old word — dating back perhaps as 43 as the Southern Dynasty 1,500 years ago — but 44 has always meant something rather different. During the communist revolution, from the 1920s to early 1950s, it was widely used to refer to landholders and gentry (乡绅) who would often do bad things to those 45 them.

This new usage of the term 46 in September after a widely-shared 47 about a rich, but 48 man, who goes to a Buddhist monk for advice, 49 to be told how to live a more simple life. The monk replies 50 with the phrase: "Tuhao, let's be friends!"

Chinese 51 users are highly creative in their use of language, and are 52 inventing, and re-inventing words as a way of getting past censorship (审查) rules. But in this 53, its popularity seems to be down to the fact 54 it encapsulates (概括) China's changing society

so well — many people laugh at those with wealth, but are 55 jealous.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. everybody | B. everything | C. everywhere | D. everyone |
| 37. A. ability | B. security | C. celebrity | D. safety |
| 38. A. earth | B. sky | C. space | D. ash |
| 39. A. announce | B. cry | C. remember | D. imply |
| 40. A. peasant | B. soldier | C. scholar | D. teacher |
| 41. A. put up with | B. get away with | C. come up with | D. go along with |
| 42. A. finally | B. eventually | C. actually | D. lately |
| 43. A. long | B. far | C. high | D. late |
| 44. A. it | B. he | C. she | D. any |
| 45. A. above | B. beside | C. beneath | D. in |
| 46. A. took up | B. took down | C. took off | D. took in |
| 47. A. news | B. joke | C. accident | D. history |
| 48. A. unhappy | B. happy | C. unlucky | D. lucky |
| 49. A. expecting | B. imagining | C. counting | D. dreaming |
| 50. A. still | B. even | C. rather | D. instead |
| 51. A. internet | B. TV | C. computer | D. blog |
| 52. A. quickly | B. slowly | C. constantly | D. unconsciously |
| 53. A. expedition | B. case | C. exploration | D. environment |
| 54. A. how | B. why | C. that | D. when |
| 55. A. openly | B. publicly | C. closely | D. secretly |

第三部分阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每个小题所给的四个选项中（A、B、C 和 D），选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑

A

What is Friendship Force International? Friendship Force International provides opportunities to explore new countries and cultures from the inside by bringing people together at the personal level. Through the signature program of home hospitality, local hosts welcome international visitors into their culture, sharing with them meals, conversation, and the best sights and experiences of their region.

In a typical Friendship Force program, a local club prepares a series of cultural activities,

inviting members from clubs in other countries to come and stay with them in their homes for up to a week.

There are many ways to explore the world through the Friendship Force. For example, you may:

- Join a group making a cultural exploration of another country or of another region of your own country.
- Bring the world to your doorstep by hosting international visitors in your home.
- Join a cultural travel program formed around common interests such as gardening, hiking, wine and many others.
- Get involved with a Friendship Force club in your city, or organize one yourself.

56. According to the passage above, Friendship Force International will help you ____.

- A. know more about the life of the people living in ancient times
- B. book cheap air tickets and choose hotels online
- C. have a better knowledge of new countries and cultures
- D. live and work for a short period of time in other countries

57. In a typical Friendship Force program, visitors will probably live ____.

- A. in local hosts' homes
- B. in hotels
- C. on campus
- D. on the doorstep

58. The aim of this passage is to ____.

- A. argue about the future of Friend Force
- B. attract people to take part in Friend Force programs
- C. introduce the history of Friend Force
- D. explain the reasons for setting up Friend Force

B

China space “Jade Rabbit” lunar mission blasts off

1 December 2013 Last updated at 19:00 GMT

China has launched its first lunar rover (月球车) mission, the next key step in the Asian superpower's ambitious space program. The Chang'e-3 mission blasted off from Xichang in the south at 01:30 Monday local time. What The Long March rocket carries to the moon includes a landing module (登陆舱) and a six-wheeled robotic rover called Yutu, or Jade Rabbit.

The mission should land in the Moon's northern hemisphere in mid-December.

This will be the third robotic rover mission to land on the lunar surface, but the Chinese vehicle carries more advanced equipment, including ground-penetrating radar which will gather measurements of the lunar soil.

The 120kg Jade Rabbit rover can climb slopes of up to 30 degrees and travel at 200m per hour, according to its designer the Shanghai Aerospace Systems Engineering Research Institute.

Its name — chosen in an online poll of 3.4 million voters — comes from an ancient Chinese myth about a rabbit living on the moon as the pet of the lunar goddess Chang'e.

The US Apollo astronauts Eugene Cernan and Aldrin have also remarked in a recent article that the landing module is much bigger than it needs to be to carry the rover, suggesting that it could be precursor (先行的) technology to a human landing.

If successful, the mission, aimed at exploring the Moon's surface and looking for natural resources such as rare metals, will be a milestone in China's long-term space exploration program, which includes establishing a permanent space station in Earth orbit.

59. You will most probably read this article ____.

- A. in a magazine
- B. on a website
- C. in a newspaper
- D. on a billboard

60. Which of the following features makes Jade Rabbit rover special?

- A. It is much bigger than it needs to be.
- B. It can climb higher and travel faster than previous ones.
- C. It carries more advanced equipment to collect data of the lunar soil.
- D. It will end up in a permanent space station in Earth orbit.

61. How did the Chinese robotic rover Yutu, or Jade Rabbit, get its name?

- A. People voted on the Internet.
- B. The goddess Chang'e named it after her pet.
- C. Its name was chosen by government officials.
- D. It was named after its designer.

62. The remarks given by Eugene Cernan and Aldrin suggest that _____.

- A. China has become the No.1 country in lunar exploration
- B. China's recent space success is envied by American astronauts
- C. there is going to be direct competitions in developing space technology between China and the United States
- D. there is a possibility that China is considering landing man on the moon in the future

C

People have been dreaming up horrible monsters and scary spirits for centuries. The vampire, an “undead” creature thirsty for blood, is one of the most inventive and attractive creatures of all. It’s also one of the most lasting: Vampire-like creatures date back thousands of years, and pop up in dozens of different cultures.

In this article, we’ll see where the various elements of the vampire legend come from. We’ll also look at the psychological significance of these creatures and find out about some real-life people or things that are remarkably similar to the supernatural vampire.

The vampires in today’s books, movies and television shows are incredibly complicated creatures. According to the mythology (神话), every vampire was once a human, who, after being bitten by a vampire, died and rose from the grave as a monster. Vampires desire the blood of the living, whom they hunt during the night. They bite their victims’ necks with their two sharp front teeth.

Since they’re back-to-life corpses — the living remains of a dead person — vampires are often referred to as “the undead”. They can still pass as healthy humans, however, and will walk undetected among the living. In fact, vampires may be attractive, highly sexual beings, seducing (引诱) their prey before feeding. A vampire may also take the form of an animal, usually a bat or wolf, in order to launch a sudden attack on a victim before being detected.

Vampires are potentially immortal (不死的), but they do have a few weaknesses. They can be destroyed by a stake through the heart, fire, beheading and direct sunlight, and they are afraid of holy water and garlic. Vampires don’t cast a reflection, and they have superhuman strength.

This vampire figure, with its particular combination of characteristics and governing rules, is actually a fairly recent invention. Bram Stoker made it up in his 1897 novel *Dracula*. Other authors reinterpreted *Dracula* in a number of plays, movies and books.

But while the many details are new, most of the individual elements of the legend have deep roots, extending across many regions and cultures. In the next few sections, we’ll

63. From the first two paragraphs, we can know that ____.

- A. vampire stories only exist in European cultures
- B. vampires will die in 3 days without drinking blood
- C. vampire stories have existed since a long time ago
- D. vampires actually exist in real life

64. According to the passage, which of the following best matches the image of a vampire?

- A. a wolf standing still by the lake staring at its own reflection in the water
 - B. a strong man with sunglasses sunbathing on the beach
 - C. a lonely old man sitting by the campfire crushing garlic
 - D. a sexy young woman dressed in a long skirt sipping wine in a night club
65. What is the best title for the passage above?
- A. Getting To Know Vampires
 - B. The History of Vampires
 - C. Where Did Vampires Come From?
 - D. The Hometown of Vampires
66. The underlined sentence of the last paragraph is not complete. Which of the following should be the missing part?
- A. try to find out more about the eating habits of vampires
 - B. look at some of the more famous vampire ancestors
 - C. read some romantic love stories in which vampires fell in love with humans
 - D. start a tour exploring some of the best vampire films of all time

D

In countries like the United States, essays have become a major part of a formal education in the form of free response questions. Secondary students in these countries are taught structured essay formats (格式、版式) to improve their writing skills, and essays are often used by universities in these countries in selecting applicants. Essays are also used to judge the mastery and comprehension of material. Students are asked to explain, comment on, or assess a topic of study in the form of an essay. During some courses, university students will often be required to complete one or more essays that are prepared over several weeks or months. In addition, in fields such as the humanities and social sciences, mid-term and end of term examinations often require students to write a short essay in two or three hours.

In these countries, so-called academic essays, which may also be called “papers”, are usually more formal than literary ones. They may still allow the presentation of the writer’s own views, but this is done in a logical and factual manner, with the use of the first person often discouraged. Longer academic essays (often with a word limit of between 2,000 and 5,000 words) sometimes begin with a short summary analysis of what has previously been written on a topic, which is often called a literature review.

One of the challenges facing US universities is that in some cases, students may hand in essays which have been purchased from an essay mill (or “paper mill”) as their own work. An “essay mill” is a ghostwriting service that sells pre-written essays to university and college

students. Since plagiarism (剽窃) is a form of academic dishonesty or academic fraud, universities and colleges may investigate papers suspected to be from an essay mill by using Internet plagiarism detection software, which compares essays against a database of known mill essays and by orally testing students on the contents of their papers.

67. From the first paragraph, we can conclude that in countries like the United States,

_____.

- A. writing essays is a basic skill since primary school
- B. college students are often required to finish an essay within two or three hours
- C. students are not allowed to buy or sell an essay
- D. essays serve as an important education tool

68. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Literary essays are usually less formal, and are longer than academic essays.
- B. The writer of an academic essay is not allowed to express his or her own views.
- C. Academic essays are usually more formal than literary essays.
- D. The use of the first person is discouraged in literary essays.

69. According to the second paragraph, a literature review is actually _____.

- A. a summary analysis of what has been said about a topic
- B. a summary analysis of literature and art
- C. a summary analysis of what a writer is going to say about a topic
- D. a summary analysis of 2000 to 5000 words

70. From the last paragraph, we can know that _____.

- A. all the papers students have handed in will be investigated
- B. students are orally tested before they hand in their papers
- C. some of the pre-written essays may exist on the Internet
- D. a “paper mill” is usually situated close to universities or colleges

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How Does Crossroads work?

___71___. We take goods Hong Kong doesn't want and give them to people who badly need them. We collect those goods and give them out in the welfare house in Hong Kong, Mainland China, elsewhere in Asia, Eastern Europe and Africa. ___72___

Who do we help?

The welfare agencies we help do not run on large budgets. They are grass-root groups who have seen a need and tried to meet it. 73 So our task is to help them do their task. Our warehouse is full of goods, from computers to high chairs, clothing to books, stationery to medical provision, cupboards to dining sets. They send us a list of their needs and we try to match it with the resource we have in stock.

How do we operate?

Crossroads itself also operates on a low budget. We do not buy the goods we send. They are donated. Similarly, rather than raising funds for freight (货运), we ask transport companies to donate their services. 74 . Even our full-time staff work on a voluntary basis.

What can I do?

We are always in need of people. 75 . If you are volunteering regularly, we can offer work in some of the following categories, some of the time. You are welcome to number your top three choices and we will do our best to accommodate them.

- A. Nobody in our organization receives a salary
- B. Crossroads is a resource network
- C. We have a lot of tasks
- D. However, as a rule, we do not take volunteers.
- E. While in America, people are still suffering from the depression of economy.
- F. So Crossroads is just that: a Crossroads between need and resource.
- G. They can't get the job done without back-up, though.

第 II 卷

第四部分写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题； 每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

短文改错中共有 10 处错误，每句中最多两处错误。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除和修改。

增加：在此处加一个漏字符号（^），并在下面写出增加的词；

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉；

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在其下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词。

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从十一处起）不计分。

People like malls for many reasons. They feel safe because malls have secure guards. Parking is usual free, and the weather in inside is always fine. The first outdoor mall in the United States was built in 1965 in Edina, Minnesota. People love doing all their shopping in one place and soon more malls were built all over country. Now, malls are like towns centers which people come to do many things. They shopping, of course. They also eat in food houses that have food from all over the world. Some people even get their daily exercise with doing the new sport of mall walking.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你的名字李华，请你给报社的编辑写一封信，针对最近有关小学阶段英语学习的大讨论表达自己的观点。

	支持	反对
1	学习任何一门外语都要从娃娃抓起，儿童时期是学习语言的黄金时期。	小学就学习外语增加了孩子和家长不必要的负担。
2	英语具备很强的实用性	很多人将来不需要用英语
3	英语学习和汉语学习有互通性	英语学习冲击了小学生的汉语学习

可以全部或部分引述以上观点，也可以适当发挥。
要求：论点明确，逻辑清楚，表达充分连贯，语言准确。
字数：100 词左右
开头已经为你写好。

Dear editor,

Recently there has been a series of wide-ranging discussions about whether it is necessary for primary school students to learn English.